



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

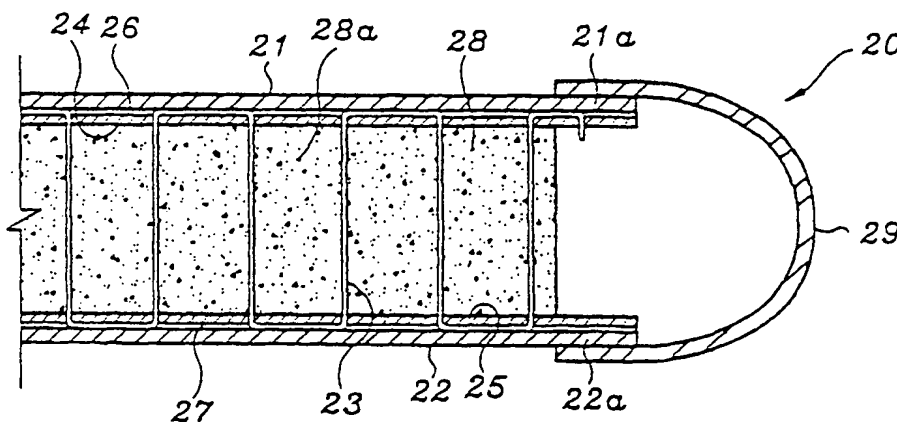
(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> : A47C		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/51467
			(43) International Publication Date: 8 September 2000 (08.09.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/KR00/00160 (22) International Filing Date: 2 March 2000 (02.03.00) (30) Priority Data: 1999/7131 4 March 1999 (04.03.99) KR (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: CHAE, Jung-Soo [KR/KR]; Joogong-gocheung Apartment 1308-305, 200, Haan3-dong, Kwangmyung-shi, Kyunggi-do 423-063 (KR). (74) Agents: SONG, Ho-Chan et al.; Chae & Song Patent & Trademark Office, Rm No.807, Sung-Ji Heights III, 642-6, Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul 135-080 (KR).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published <i>In English translation (filed in Korean).</i> <i>Without international search report and to be republished</i> <i>upon receipt of that report.</i>	

J1002 U.S. PTO  
 09/945234  
 08/31/01

(54) Title: MATTRESS FOR BEDDING, AND METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME

## (57) Abstract

An air mattress (20) includes top sheet (21) and bottom sheet (22) which are disposed to be opposing. The mattress (20) has a side sheet (29) coupled to the top and bottom sheets. The mattress has plural threads (23) coupled to the top and bottom sheets so that they are spaced each other with a certain distance when the air is inflated. The mattress has a foamed body (28) filled in the inside of the mattress so that the foamed body is penetrated by the threads.



*FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY*

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

Mattress for Bedding, and Method and Apparatus for  
Manufacturing the Same

Field of Invention

5

The present invention relates to a mattress for bedding, and more particularly to a mattress for bedding with threads installed therein and having air tubes containing a foamed body in order to maintain the cushion and the shape of the mattress and to improve its durability and to a method and an  
10 apparatus for manufacturing the mattress.

Background of Invention

A conventional mattress for bedding is a type of mattress with a  
15 plurality of coil springs disposed therein and configured to maintain the cushion and shape of the mattress by means of elastic force and elastic restoring force by the plurality of coil springs.

However, such a mattress that has coil springs therein is subject to severe vibrations as an impact applied to a portion of the mattress is transferred  
20 to the surroundings of that portion, and a user cannot arbitrarily adjust a degree of cushion of the mattress in accordance with his body since the elastic force of the coil springs is predetermined upon their manufacture. Further, since the elastic force and elastic restoring force of the coil springs are lowered and noise

is generated when the coil springs are used for a long period, it is difficult to maintain the cushion and shape of the mattress and in turn the life of the mattress is shortened.

5 In order to make up for the drawbacks in the coil springs, an air mattress using air was developed previously. That is, the air mattress is configured so that the inner portion of the air mattress is divided into a plurality of partitions by bonding both ends of a respective I-beam to upper and lower inner surfaces of the air mattress and air is injected into each partition. The air mattress is adapted to maintain its cushion and shape by air pressure that is  
10 injected into each partition and to arbitrarily set the degree of cushion in conformity to a user's body by adjusting the air pressure.

However, since the air mattress with I-beams installed therein has a plurality of partitions divided widthwise or lengthwise of the mattress, air is moved within the same partition when pressure is applied to a certain portion.  
15 Therefore, since a portion to which pressure is applied is recessed due to the depression of the air mattress and the other portions to which pressure is not applied relatively expand and convexly protrude, there is a drawback that the air mattress has on the whole a level of irregularity.

Moreover, if the expansion and contraction of the air mattress are  
20 repeated as it is repeatedly used, stress is concentrated on the inner surfaces of the mattress and on both ends of the I-beams attached thereto, and thus, the bonded portions of the I-beams are detached, thereby deteriorating the function of cushion and the shape maintenance, resulting in a useless mattress.

The applicant proposed an air mattress using threads in Korean Patent  
25 Application No. 96-55873 in consideration of the problems occurred in a

mattress using coil springs and an air mattress using I-beams as described above.

That is, the air mattress is configured so that the inner top and bottom surfaces having gastight property (gas impermeability) and liquid-tight property  
5 (liquid impermeability) are densely connected by threads, for example, with the density of three or more strands per one square centimeter and air is injected into the air mattress. The air mattress is adapted to maintain its shape with the expansion of the air mattress by the length of the threads.

If the inner top and bottom surfaces are densely connected by a number  
10 of threads as described above, even though pressure is applied to a certain portion of the air mattress, only the portion to which the pressure is applied is recessed and the other portions are prevented from further expanding by the length of the threads so that the other portions do not convexly protrude to maintain the shape of the air mattress and merely inner air pressure is slightly  
15 increased. Thus, the air mattress can be prevented from having on the whole a level of irregularity.

Further, since air pressure within the air mattress acts uniformly on the whole, stress affected on the individual thread is reduced and this stress is also dispersed due to the dense connections of the threads. Thus, there is no risk  
20 that connected portions of the threads are detached and so on, which results in the improvement of durability.

Although such an air mattress using threads described above is excellent, there is a further need for an air mattress that can maintain the cushion and shape of the mattress even when the air leakage occurs.

Summary of Invention

The present invention is to solve the above problems in the prior art. The object of the invention is to provide a mattress for bedding and a method  
5 and an apparatus for manufacturing the mattress, wherein vibrations due to impact can be reduced, the degree of cushion can be arbitrarily adjusted by a user in conformity to his body condition, and the life of the mattress can be extended by means of the improvement in the function of cushion and shape maintenance.

10 Another object of the invention is to provide a mattress for bedding having an air mattress in which time required for the injection of air can be shortened.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mattress for bedding and a method and an apparatus for manufacturing the mattress, wherein the  
15 mattress can be prevented from having a level of irregularity on the whole and the occurrence of failure due to stress concentration can be reduced.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a mattress for bedding and a method and an apparatus for manufacturing the mattress, wherein the cushion and the shape of the mattress can be basically maintained  
20 even in the occurrence of an air leakage.

To achieve the aforementioned objects, the present invention provides a mattress containing gas or liquid, comprising a pair of top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 disposed to face each other on top and bottom sides, threads 23 densely connected to the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 so that the sheets are  
25 maintained at a constant spacing, a side sheet 29 connected to the top and

bottom sheets 21 and 22, and a foamed body 28 in which the dense threads 23 between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are embedded and which contains a plurality of cells.

5 The present invention also provides a method for manufacturing a mattress containing gas or liquid, comprising the steps of placing top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 of the size of the mattress to face each other, densely connecting the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 with threads 23 at all portions except for margins of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 so that the spacing between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 is kept constant, installing the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 connected by the threads 23 by inserting the sheets into a mattress mold 40 and by securing each of the margins of the sheets thereto, so that the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are kept at a constant spacing in a vertical direction within the mattress mold 40, and forming a foamed body 28 by injecting a foam material into a space between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 within the mattress mold 40 and by foaming the foam material.

Further, the present invention provides an apparatus for manufacturing a mattress for bedding comprising a mattress mold 40 including a bottom panel 41 of the size corresponding to the bottom surface of the mattress, side panels 42 and 43 connected to the left and right sides of the bottom panel and having the size corresponding to the left and right surfaces of the mattress, respectively, front and rear panels 44 and 45 foldably connected to the front and rear sides of the bottom panel and having the size corresponding to the front and rear surfaces of the mattress, respectively, and a top panel 46 foldably connected to one of the side panels and having the size corresponding to the top surface of the mattress; and a foam material supplying means for supplying a foam

material into the mattress mold 40.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

5       The above and other objects, advantages and features of the invention will be apparent from a preferred embodiment of the invention described with reference to the accompanying drawings briefly described below, wherein

Figure 1 is a partially cut-away perspective view of a mattress according to the present invention;

10       Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view showing the inner structure of the mattress according to the present invention;

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing another embodiment of the mattress according to the present invention;

15       Figure 4 is a perspective view showing an apparatus for manufacturing a mattress according to the present invention; and

Figures 5a and 5b are views for illustrating a method for manufacturing a mattress carried out by the apparatus for manufacturing the mattress according to the present invention.

### 20   Detailed Description for Preferred Embodiment

Hereinafter, a mattress for bedding, and a method and an apparatus for manufacturing the mattress according to the present invention will be explained



in detail with reference with the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a partially cut-away perspective view showing an air mattress according to the present invention, Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the mattress according to the present invention, and Figure 3 shows a mattress main body (assembly) on which an air mattress is mounted. A mattress main body 10 of the invention consists of an air mattress 20, first and second cushion members 70 and 80, and a cover 30 for wrapping the members (refer to Figure 3).

The air mattress 20 includes a pair of top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 disposed opposite to each other on top and bottom sides, and the sizes of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are set in accordance with the size of the mattress to be manufactured.

The top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are connected by threads 23 so that the spacing between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 is maintained constantly when a foamed body 28 to be described later is inserted therein. That is, respective inner skins 24 and 25 are bonded to the top and bottom sheets by an adhesive. Adhesive layers 26 and 27 are formed between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 and the respective inner skins 24 and 25. The thread 23 penetrates the inner skin 24 on the side of the top sheet 21 and is fixed to the adhesive layer 26, and subsequently penetrates back the inner skin 24 on the side of the top sheet 21. Then, it penetrates the inner skin 25 on the side of the bottom sheet 22 and is fixed to the adhesive layer 27, and subsequently penetrates back the inner skin 25 on the side of the bottom sheet 22.

By repeating the above fixation process with the threads 23, the top and

bottom sheets 21, 22 are densely and vertically connected with the threads 23. At this time, the lengths of the threads 23 connecting the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are made uniform so that the spacing between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 can be kept constant. In order to maintain the durability and the shape of the mattress, the sheets are connected, preferably, by at least one  
5 strand of thread 23 per one square centimeter, and most preferably, by three or more strands of threads 23 per one square centimeter.

A foamed body 28 is provided between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22, more accurately, between the respective inner skins 24 and 25. The  
10 foamed body 28 is formed by filling a space between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 with a foam material and by foaming this material, which will be described later. With the foamed body 28, the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are configured to have a uniform spacing between them so that the mattress can maintain the shape as well as a desired cushion.

15 As the foam material for forming the cushion member 28, it includes a mixture of a foam resin such as polyurethane, polyethylene, polypropylene, latex, PVC, etc., with a foaming agent which is compatible with the foam resin and typically vaporizes above a certain temperature. After foaming of the  
20 foam material, the foaming agent vaporizes and forms fine cells (bubbles) 28a in the foamed body 28, so that the cushion of the foamed body 28 itself can be set in accordance with the amount of the foam material. It is preferred that the cells of the foamed body 28 are open cells.

Each thread 23 densely connected between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 is embedded in the foamed body 28 and spaced apart from each other by  
25 the foamed body 28. Numerous fine cells 28a are formed within the foamed

body 28 and communicate with the outside of the foamed body 28 so that air can enter and leave the cells.

The top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 have wings (flaps) 21a and 22a extending outwardly from the regions in which the sheets are connected to each other by threads. A side sheet 2a is connected to the wings (flaps) 21a and 22a. As can be seen in Figure 1, the side sheet 2a is attached around the entire margins of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22.

The top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 and the side sheet 29 have impermeability against air (airtight property) and should be made of a material that can resist the inner air pressure. As the material for the sheets 21, 22 and 29, it includes a material having airtight property such as PVC, PU, rubber, etc. As the inner skin 23 and 24, woven fabric is used. Preferably, fabric woven from polyester or nylon 66 fiber is used. It is preferred that the thread 23 has tensile strength that can resist the inner air pressure. Preferably, the tensile strength is 120 daN/cm or more. It is preferred that the thread is made of a material consisting of polyester or nylon 66.

At least one air valve 30 is provided on a side of the air mattress 20.

As shown in figure 3, the mattress 10 according to the present invention may be configured to have several parts. Where bedding is configured to have several parts, it is preferred that the air mattress 20 according to the present invention is arranged only in the central portion of the bedding to which pressure is applied most greatly and that the cushion members 70 and 80 are disposed at front and rear portions, i.e., head and foot portions of the bedding. Although a cushion member made of any known material may be used, a cushion member made of palm fiber (cushion member made by dipping and

fixing palm fiber into liquid latex) or other cushion members made of PE may also be used. Alternatively, the bedding may consist of only the air mattress 20.

Referring to Fig. 4, an apparatus for manufacturing the air mattress  
5 according to the present invention will be described. The apparatus for manufacturing the air mattress comprises a mattress mold 40 and a device for supplying a foam material to form the foamed body 28 by injecting the foam material into the mold 40.

The mold 40 comprises a bottom panel 41, two side panels 42 and 43,  
10 front and rear panels 44 and 45, and a top panel 46 having respective sizes that correspond to the bottom surface of the bottom sheet 22, the opposite side surfaces, the front and rear surfaces, and the top surface of the air mattress 20, respectively.

The opposite side panels 42 and 43 and front and rear panels 44 and 45  
15 are connected to the bottom panel 41 in a manner that each of the panels 42, 43, 44, or 45 is able to be folded onto the bottom panel 41 at approximately 90 degrees. The top panel 46 is foldably connected to one of the side panels 43 at about 90 degrees. As shown in Figs. 5a and 5b, inclined surfaces 41a to 46a that are preferably inclined at about 45 degrees are also formed at the  
20 margins of the bottom panel 41, side panels 42 and 43, front and rear panels 44 and 45, and top panel 46. The inclined surfaces abut against each other at a position where all the panels are closed. In the closed position, locking members 47 are mounted so as to fasten the front and rear panels 44 and 45 and side panel 42 to the top panel 46.

25 The foam material supplying device for injecting a foam material into

the mattress mold 40 comprises a container 50 for storing the foam substance (or foam material) and a supplying line 51 for providing paths to feed the foam material into the mattress mold 40.

5 The foam material is obtained by mixing a foam liquid for forming the foamed body 28 and a foaming agent for forming fine cells 28a in the foamed body 28, at a predetermined ratio. Polyurethane, polyethylene, polypropylene, latex, PVC, etc. may be used as the foam liquid, and the polyurethane is more ideal. Any foaming agent may be used if it is supposed to evaporate, but the foaming agent should be compatible with the foam liquid. Any kinds of foam  
10 liquid and foaming agent that are known to a person skilled in the art may be used.

The container 50 includes a first storage container 50a for storing the foam liquid and a second storage container 50b for storing the foaming agent.

The supplying line 51 comprises feeding lines 52 that are separately  
15 connected to each of the first and second storing containers 50a and 50b, a main line 53 at which the feeding lines 52 are combined so that the foam liquid and foaming agent can be mixed with each other, and a plurality of branched injection lines 54 that are derived from the main line 53 and dived into several lines connected to the side panel of the mattress mold 40 so that the foam  
20 material can be uniformly and rapidly injected into the mold 40.

The injection lines 54 are constructed to reciprocally move in their linear direction as designated by the arrows shown in Fig. 4 with a conventional conveying device (not shown). Preferably, the injection lines 54 are constructed to inject the foam material into the mold 40 via through-holes 42b  
25 that are formed on the side panel 42 as they come out from the inner part of the

inside of the mold 40 in a direction designated by an arrow Y. Alternatively, the mattress mold 40, instead of the injection lines 54, may be linearly displaced in a direction designated by the arrow.

5 The supplying line 51 further includes a pump 55 for forcedly feeding the foam material into the main line 53 and a flow control valve 56 for controlling the amount of foam material to be injected.

Referring now to Figs. 5, 5a and 5b, the operation of the apparatus for manufacturing the mattress as constructed above will be described together with a method for manufacturing the mattress. Firstly, as shown in Fig. 4, the  
10 top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 of the size corresponding to that of the mattress are disposed to face each other. The threads 23 are densely connected to all portions except for the wings 21a and 22a of the margins of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 with the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 maintained at a constant spacing between them. It is preferred that three  
15 strands of threads 23 per 1 square centimeter of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are connected to the sheets.

Then, the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 that are connected to each other with the threads 23 are inserted into the mattress mold 40. As shown in Figs. 5a and 5b, the margins of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 are inserted  
20 between two of the inclined surfaces 41a to 46a of the bottom panel 41, side panels 42 and 43, front and rear panels 44 and 45 and top panel 46. Thereafter, when the side panels 42 and 43, front and rear panels 44 and 45 and top panel 46 are folded into the closed position, the respective wing 21a or 22a of the margins of the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 is pressed and fixed between  
25 the respective inclined surfaces 41a to 46a. The top and bottom sheets 21 and

22 are tightly stretched in a horizontal direction within the mattress mold 40 and at the same time, are maintained in a vertical direction at a constant spacing between them.

Next, the side panels 42 and 43, front and rear panels 44 and 45 and top panel 46 are fixed by the locking members 47. Then, the injection lines 54 of the supplying line 51 are moved in the direction designated by arrow X and inserted into the mattress mold 40 via the through holes 42b. Thereafter, the pump 55 is actuated and the foam liquid and foaming agent that are stored in the first and second storing containers 50a and 50b, respectively, are forcedly fed. The foam liquid and foaming agent are mixed in the main line 53 during their feeding. The mixed liquid is injected into the mattress mold 40 through the plurality of branched injection lines 54, and a first foaming of the mixed liquid is performed within the mold. At this time, the amount of foam material for injection is controlled by the flow control valve 56. Uniform injection can be achieved by moving the injection lines 54 from the inner part of the inside of the mattress mold 40 in the direction designated by the arrow Y while injecting the mixed liquid into the mold.

The first foaming of the foam material is performed at room temperature. After the first foaming is completed, a second foaming of the foam material is carried out at a temperature higher than room temperature. The second foaming may be carried out by, for example, putting the mattress mold 40 into an oven (not shown) and keeping a high temperature of about 80 °C for 20 minutes. When the second foaming is performed, the foam liquid is fully foamed and turned into the foamed body 28 having the fine cells 28a. Resulting foamed body 28 is formed between the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 with the threads 23 being embedded therein.

Finally, the air mattress 20 of the present invention is produced by removing the mattress 20 from the mattress mold 40, attaching an airtight and liquid-tight side sheet 30 to the mattress 20 for the purpose of sealing, and pumping air into the air mattress 20 through valves 31.

5        Resulting air mattress 20 expands with the pressure of air as air is injected into the mattress 20 through the valves 31. Expansion of the mattress is controlled by the threads 23 that connect the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22, and thus the shape of the air mattress 20 remains constant.

10        The air mattress 20 becomes gradually harder if the inner air pressure continuously increases in a state that the mattress 20 does not expand any more. Accordingly, cushion of the air mattress 20 can be arbitrarily set by adjusting the air pressure within the air mattress 20 as mentioned above.

15        Furthermore, since the top and bottom sheets 21 and 22 of the air mattress 20 are constructed to be connected to each other by means of the dense threads 23, stress of the mattress due to a pressure or an impact is distributed and thus its durability is improved. The air tube 30 is also prevented from expanding beyond a certain limit. Therefore, even though a portion of the mattress 10 is pressed, merely the pressed portion is recessed and the other portion that is not pressed does not protrude and remains unchanged. Thus, 20        the mattress 20 is prevented from having on the whole a level of irregularity and vibrations are not transmitted through the mattress.

25        On the other hand, even though air leaks out through the air valves 31, a basic shape of the mattress 20 is maintained as the foamed body 28 is provided within the mattress 20. Minimum cushion of the mattress 20 may also be maintained due to the inherent resiliency of the foamed body 28. Further,



since the plurality of the threads 23 are separately embedded in the foamed body 28 and are spaced apart from each other, tangling of the thread 23 due to its slackness during contraction of the air mattress 20 is prevented.

Although the mattress 20 has been described in the form of an air  
5 mattress in the embodiments, the present invention is not limited to the above, and liquid such as water may be contained within the mattress 20.

As mentioned above, since the mattress for bedding according to the present invention is constructed such that its inner portions are connected with each other by the dense threads and the foamed body is provided within the  
10 mattress while the air is injected/inserted therein, the vibrations due to impact can be reduced and the cushion can be arbitrarily adjusted in accordance with a user's body. Upon use of the mattress, the mattress is prevented from having on the whole a level of irregularity, and the occurrence of failure due to stress concentration is reduced and thus its life can be extended. Further, the basic  
15 cushion and shape of the mattress can be maintained even though air may leak out from the air mattress. Furthermore, since the foamed body is provided within the air mattress, the amount of injected air can be reduced and thus the time for air injection can be shortened.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to the  
20 above preferred embodiments, it should be understood that any changes or modifications may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention and that they will be within the scope of the present invention which is defined in the claims attached hereto.

Claims

1. A mattress containing gas or liquid, comprising:  
a pair of top and bottom sheets (21, 22) disposed to face each other on  
5 top and bottom sides,  
threads (23) densely connected to said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) so  
that said sheets are maintained at a constant spacing,  
a side sheet (29) connected to said top and bottom sheets (21, 22), and  
a foamed body (28) in which said dense threads (23) between said top  
10 and bottom sheets (21, 22) are embedded, said foamed body containing a  
plurality of cells.
2. The mattress as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said top and bottom sheets  
(21, 22) have respective wings (21a, 22a) at margins of said top and bottom  
15 sheets (21, 22) extending beyond portions in which said sheets are connected  
by said threads (23).
3. A mattress assembly comprising:  
a mattress containing gas or liquid as claimed in Claim 1 or 2,  
20 at least one cushion member disposed on a lateral side of said mattress,  
and  
a cover for wrapping said mattress and said cushion member.

4. A method for manufacturing a mattress containing gas or liquid, comprising the steps of:

placing top and bottom sheets (21, 22) of the size of said mattress to face each other,

5 densely connecting said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) with threads (23) at all portions except for margins of said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) so that the spacing between said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) is kept constant,

installing said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) connected with said threads (23) by inserting said sheets into a mattress mold (40) and by securing  
10 each of said margins of said sheets to the mold (40), so that said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) are kept at a constant spacing in a vertical direction within said mattress mold (40), and

forming a foamed body (28) by injecting a foam material into a space between said top and bottom sheets (21, 22) installed in said mattress mold (40)  
15 and by foaming said foam material.

5. An apparatus for manufacturing a mattress for bedding comprising:

a mattress mold (40) including

20 a bottom panel (41) of the size corresponding to a bottom surface of said mattress,

side panels (42, 43) connected to the left and right sides of said bottom panel and having the size corresponding to the lateral surfaces of said mattress,

front and rear panels (44, 45) flexibly connected to the front and

rear sides of said bottom panel and having the size corresponding to front and rear surfaces of said mattress, and

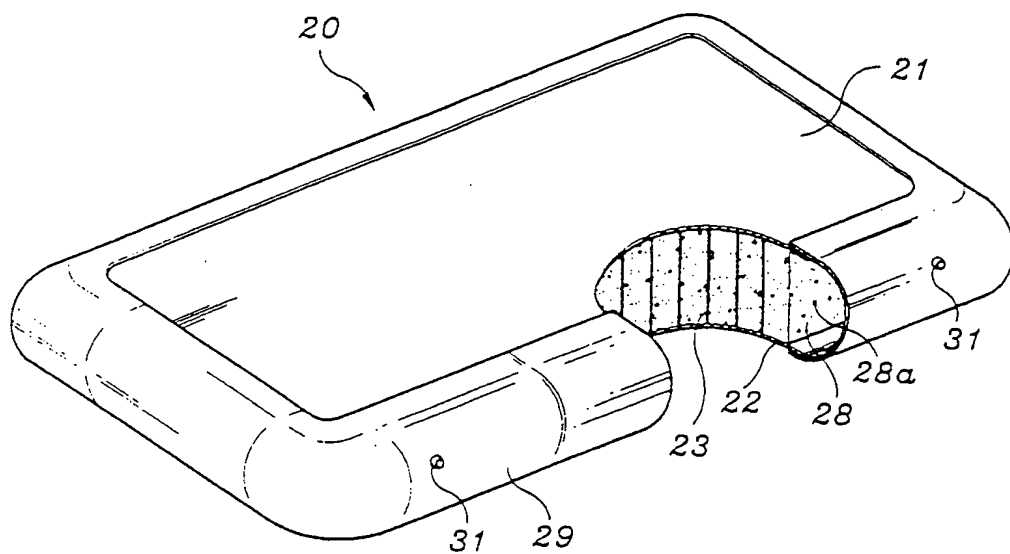
a top panel (46) flexibly connected to one of said side panels and having the size corresponding to a top surface of said mattress; and

5 a foam material supplying means for supplying a foam material into said mattress mold (40).

6. The apparatus as claimed in Claim 5, wherein margins of said bottom panel (41), side panels (42, 43), front and rear panels (44, 45) and top panel  
10 (46) are provided with inclined surfaces (41a - 46a) abutted against each other when said panels are assembled into a closed arrangement.

1/4

Fig. 1



2/4

Fig. 2

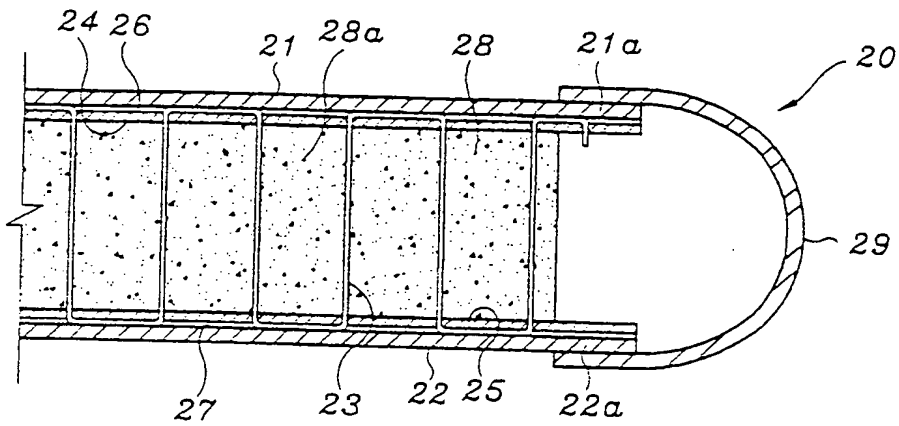


Fig. 3

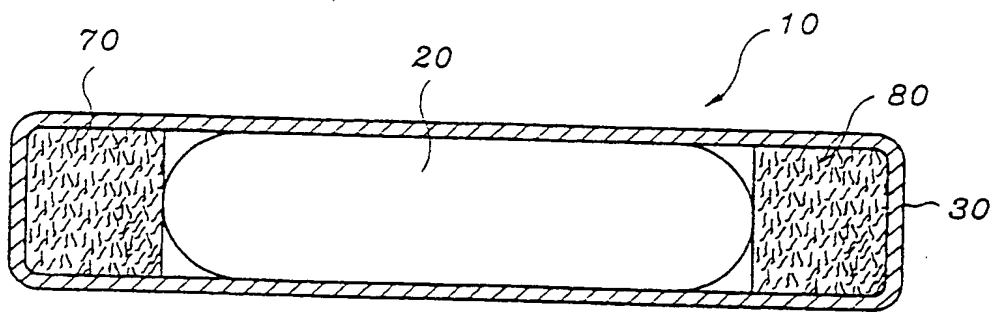


Fig. 4

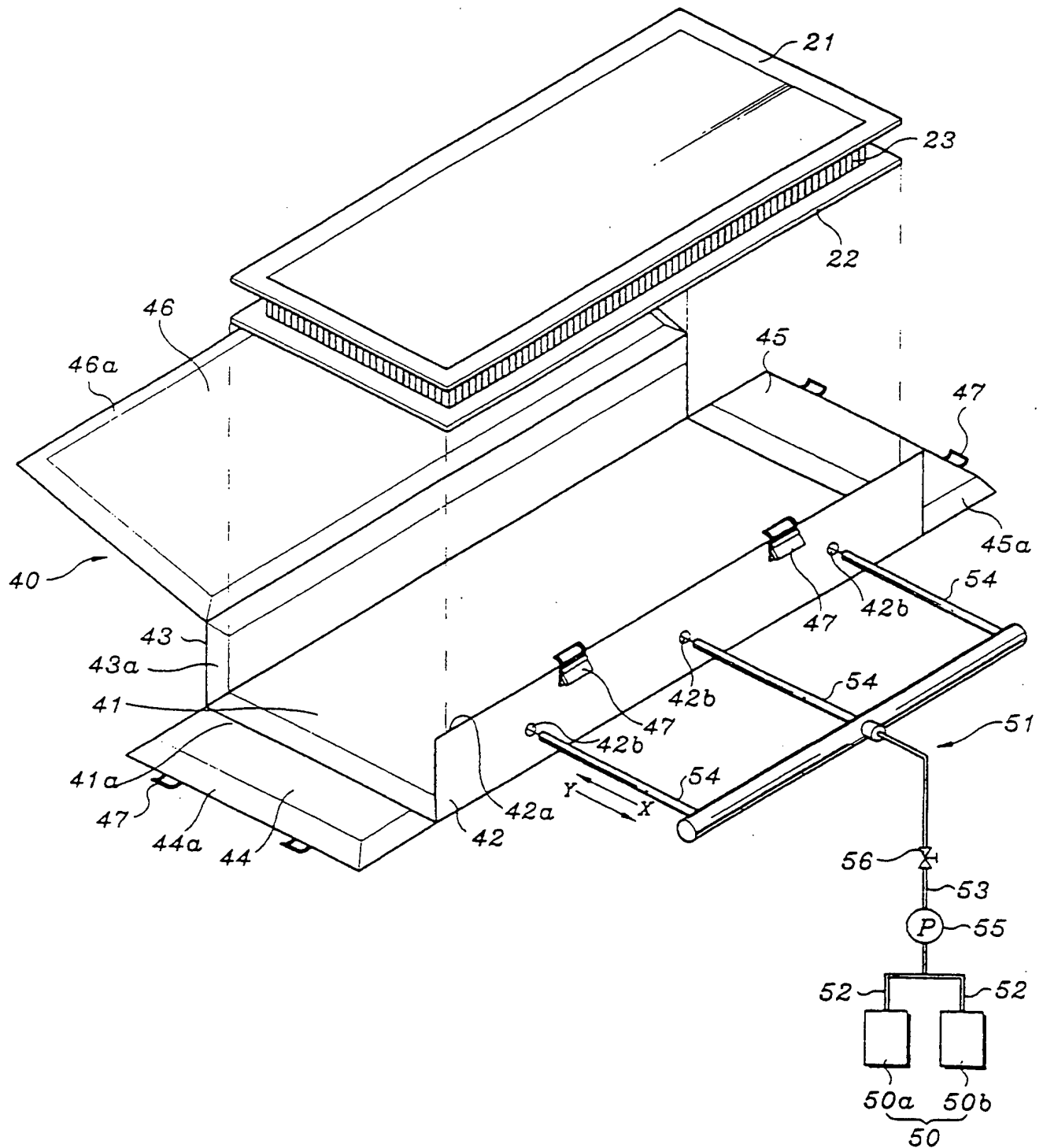


Fig. 5a

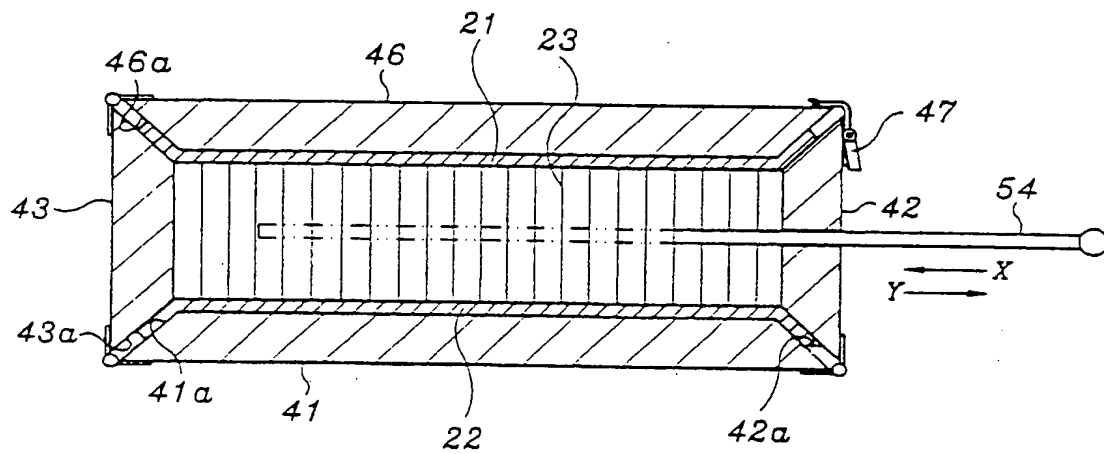


Fig. 5b

